

**PROGRAM AREA 7: JUVENILE GUN COURTS
PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

PA	TYPE	#	MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
7	OP		Number and percent of eligible youth served using graduated sanctions approaches*	Improve program activities	An unduplicated count of the number of youth served using a graduated sanctions approach by the program during the reporting period. Definition of the number of youth served for a reporting period is the number of program youth served during any part of the reporting period using a graduated sanctions approach. To calculate the percentage, divide the number above by the total number of youth served during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	a. Number of youth admitted to <u>graduated sanctions</u> program b. Number of youth admitted into any grantee program c. Percent (a/b)
7	OP		Amount of JABG funds awarded for system improvement**	Increased organizational capacity	The amount of JABG funds in whole dollars that are awarded for System Improvement during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	Funds awarded to program for services
			Number and percent of staff trained on <u>gun court</u> procedures	Increased organizational capacity	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that properly trained staff can provide better service. Appropriate for any grantee working with or administering a <u>gun court</u> . Report the raw number of staff to receive formal training on <u>gun court</u> related topics. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of staff in the pool from which those trained were selected. For example, if 10 staff from a probation department were trained, the total pool would be the staff from the entire probation department.	a. Number of staff trained b. Number of staff c. Percent (a/b)
7	OP		2. Number of hours of training on <u>gun court</u> procedures offered	Increase organizational capacity	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that properly trained staff can provide better service. Appropriate for any grantee working with or administering a <u>gun court</u> . Report the raw number of hours of training offered to staff during the reporting period. Include in-house and external training and any training medium as long as it can be verified that the target staff were aware of the training opportunity and were able to avail themselves of it (e.g., the training was not cost prohibitive or offered at a time that conflicted with other necessary duties). Include training that started during the reporting period even if it did not conclude before the end of the reporting period.	Number of hours of training offered
7	OP		3. Number and percent of arrests for <u>gun offenses</u> in which a juvenile offender is <u>assessed</u> for participation in the <u>gun court</u>	Increase program efficiency	Measure of program operation level. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> program, or larger jurisdiction that includes a <u>gun court</u> . Report the raw number of <u>arrests</u> for any type of gun-related offense that results in the juvenile offender being <u>assessed</u> for participation in the <u>gun court</u> . Include face-to-face <u>assessments</u> , review of records, or any other process used to determine appropriateness for <u>gun court</u> participation. The unit of measurement is the case, not the individual youth. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of <u>arrests</u> of juveniles for gun-related offenses.	a. Number of <u>gun court assessments</u> b. Number of gun-related <u>arrests</u> of juveniles c. Percent (a/b)
7	OP		4. Number and percent of families of youth charged with <u>gun offenses</u> who are <u>assessed</u>	Increase program efficiency	Measure of program operation level. In part, based on the idea that family participation has an effect on youth outcomes. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> program or larger jurisdiction that includes a <u>gun court</u> . Report the raw number of families who have at least one member (other than the offender who is participating in the <u>gun court</u>) <u>assessed</u> through the <u>gun court</u> . Percent is the raw number divided by the number of youth involved in the <u>gun court</u> .	a. Number of families <u>assessed</u> b. Number of youth enrolled in the gun courts c. Percent (a/b)

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7	OP		5. Number of agencies involved in the <u>gun court</u>	Improve system capacity	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that specialty court success is based on providing coordinated services. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> program. Report the raw number of agencies or groups with which the <u>gun court</u> (or <u>gun court</u> lead agency) has a formal partnership agreement. Such agreements can take the form of a memorandum of understanding, formal procedures for referrals between the agency and the <u>gun court</u> , or any other document that outlines how the agency will work with the <u>gun court</u> .	Number of agencies involved in the <u>gun court</u> :
7	OP		6. Number of <u>gun court</u> slots	Improve system capacity	Measure of program scope. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> program. Report the number of youth that can participate in the <u>gun court</u> simultaneously.	Number of <u>gun court</u> slots
7	S-T OC		Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements*	Increase accountability	The number and percent of program youth who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements. Program obligations will vary by program, but should be a predefined list of requirements or obligations that clients must meet prior to program completion. Program records are the preferred data source.	a. Number of program youth who exited the program having completed program requirements b. Number of youth who left the program c. Percent (A/B)
7	S-T OC		Number and percent of programs/initiatives employing best practices**	Improve program quality	Report on the number and percent of programs/initiatives employing best practices. Best practice models include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors, such as substance abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (e.g., Blueprints, OJJDP's Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA's Model Programs, state model program resources, etc.).	a. Number of program/initiatives employing best practices b. Number of programs/initiatives c. Percent (A/B)
7	S-T OC		7. Time in days from <u>arrest</u> to enrollment in the <u>gun court</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of program efficiency. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> program. Report the raw number of calendar days from the <u>arrest</u> of a juvenile offender to his/her first participation in the <u>gun court</u> . For example, this might be the youth/family signing a consent to participate, engaging in a <u>gun court</u> assessment, or a meeting between the family and the <u>gun court</u> staff to explain the requirements of the <u>gun court</u> .	Number of days from <u>arrest</u> to enrollment
7	S-T OC		8. Number of treatment (clinical) slots available to the <u>gun court</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of program quality based on the idea that for a specialty court to be effective, it has to have adequate ability to refer youth to needed services. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> . Report the number of clinical treatment slots to which the <u>gun court</u> can refer youth. For example, if the court is able to refer 10 youth to residential drug treatment, 15 youth to outpatient <u>mental health services</u> , and 30 youth for physical examinations at any one time, the program would report having 55 slots.	Number of clinical treatment slots
7	S-T OC		9. Number of types of treatment (clinical) offered through the <u>gun court</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of program quality based on the idea that for a specialty court to be effective, it has to have adequate ability to refer youth to needed services. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> . Report the number of different types of clinical treatment to which the <u>gun court</u> can refer youth. Include treatment types for which there is an agreement or history of referral, not treatment types that the court can refer to if a need arises. Clinical treatment includes services provided by a licensed professional such as a medical doctor, psychologist, licensed social worker, certified family counselor, or certified addictions specialist.	Number of types of clinical treatment available

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7	S-T OC		10. Number of service (non-clinical) slots available to the <u>gun court</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of program quality based on the idea that for a specialty court to be effective, it has to have adequate ability to refer youth to needed services. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> . Report the number of non-clinical service slots to which the <u>gun court</u> can refer youth. For example, if the court is able to refer 10 youth to life skills training, 15 youth to vocational training, and 30 youth for GED classes, the program would report having 55 slots.	Number of non-clinical service slots
7	S-T OC		11. Number of types of service offered through the <u>gun court</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of program quality based on the idea that for a specialty court to be effective, it has to have adequate ability to refer youth to needed services. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> . Report the number of different types of non-clinical services to which the <u>gun court</u> can refer youth. Include service types for which there is an agreement or history of referral, not service types that the court can refer to if a need arises. For example, services may include transportation, food vouchers, housing assistance, help getting back into school.	Number of types of non-clinical service
7	I-T OC		Number and percent of eligible youth served using Graduated Sanctions approaches**	Improve program activities	An unduplicated count of the number of youth served using a graduated sanctions approach by the program during the reporting period. Definition of the number of youth served for a reporting period is the number of program youth served during any part of the reporting period using a graduated sanctions approach. To calculate the percentage, divide the number above by the total number of youth served during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	a. Number of youth admitted to <u>graduated sanctions</u> program b. Number of youth admitted into any grantee program c. Percent (a/b)
7	I-T OC		Number and percent of youth with whom a best practice was used**	Improve program quality	The number and percent of youth with whom a best practice was used. Best practice models include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors, such as substance abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (e.g., Blueprints, OJJDP's Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA's Model Programs, state model program resources, etc.)	a. Number of youth with whom a best practice is used b. Number of youth c. Percent (a/b)
7	I-T OC		12. Number and percent of eligible youth to enter the <u>gun court</u>	Improve program activities	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that the system has a responsibility to serve as many eligible youth as possible. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> or larger jurisdiction that includes a <u>gun court</u> . Report the raw number of juveniles who actually become enrolled in the <u>gun court</u> . Enrollment may include things like signing a participation agreement, assignment of a <u>gun court</u> case specialist, or appearing before a <u>gun court</u> judge. Percent is the raw number divided by the number of juveniles who meet minimal <u>gun court</u> eligibility. For example, if eligibility is based on the commission of a certain group of crimes and 100 youth commit at least one of those crimes, and the <u>gun court</u> enrolls 30 people, the percent would be 30.	a. Number of youth enrolled: b. Number of youth eligible: c. Percent (a/b)
7	I-T OC		13. Number of judicial contacts per youth per month	Increase system capacity	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that specialty courts require strict monitoring of their participants. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> . Report the average number of judicial contacts with <u>gun court</u> participants per month. Specifically, take the number of judicial contacts with <u>gun court</u> youth in a 1-month period. Divide that number by the number of youth enrolled during any part of that month.	a. Number of judicial contacts with youth b. Number of youth enrolled in the <u>gun court</u> c. Number of contacts per youth (a/b)

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7	I-T OC		14. Number of hours of treatment received per youth participating in the <u>gun court</u>	Improve program activities	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that specialty courts result in higher levels of treatment receipt than do traditional courts. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> . Report the average number of clinical treatment hours received per youth per month. Specifically, take the number of clinical treatment hours that <u>gun court</u> youth receive in a 1-month period. Divide that number by the number of youth enrolled during any part of that month in clinical treatment, which include services provided by a licensed professional such as a medical doctor, psychologist, licensed social worker, certified family counselor, or certified addictions specialist.	<p>a. Average number of hours of clinical treatment received</p> <p>b. Number of youth enrolled in the <u>gun court</u></p> <p>c. Number of clinical hours per youth (a/b)</p>
7	I-T OC		15. Service intensity	Improve program activities	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that specialty courts result in higher levels of service receipt than do traditional courts. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> . Report the average number of days a service was received by number of days enrolled in <u>gun court</u> across youth. For example, services may include transportation, food vouchers, housing assistance, and help getting back into school	<p>a. Average number of days of service per youth while enrolled</p> <p>b. Average number of days youth are enrolled</p> <p>c. Percent (a/b)</p>
7	I-T OC		16. Number and percent of families of participants to actually participate in at least one recommended service (not including court appearances)	Increase accountability	Measure of client accountability. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> program. Report the raw number of families with a member enrolled in the <u>gun court</u> to participate in at least one <u>gun court</u> service or treatment. Do not include appearances by family members at court dates or family members who solely drop youth off for their <u>gun court</u> requirements. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of families that have a member enrolled in the <u>gun court</u> .	<p>a. Number of families to participate</p> <p>b. Number of families with a youth enrolled</p> <p>c. Percent (a/b)</p>
7	I-T OC		17. Average number of different services and treatments received by youth <u>gun court</u> participants	Improve program activities	Measure of system accountability. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> . Report the average number of different types of service or clinical treatment received by <u>gun court</u> participants. For example, if a participant received outpatient mental health treatment, transportation services, and literacy counseling, that would count as three services. But, for example, if a participant received medical treatment from two different providers or on two different occasions that would count as one treatment unless the treatment was for different conditions (e.g., a broken leg and a pregnancy).	Average number of types of service received per client
7	I-T OC		18. Number of days of youth enrollment in the <u>gun court</u>	Improve program activities	Measure of youth accountability. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> . Report the average number of calendar days that youth enroll in the <u>gun court</u> . Enrollment includes things like signing a participation agreement, assignment of a <u>gun court</u> case specialist, or appearing before a <u>gun court</u> judge. Include active enrollment, not days on court rolls but where youth cannot be located or are otherwise non-participants (e.g., have moved out of the jurisdiction, but the paperwork to close the case has not been processed).	Average number of days of court enrollment per youth
7	I-T OC		19. Number and percent of youth to successfully complete treatment/services referred to as part of the <u>gun court</u>	Increase accountability	Measure of program quality based on the idea that well-operated <u>gun courts</u> with appropriate resources will have higher rates of treatment/service completion than would poor-quality programs. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> . Report the raw number of youth that successfully complete all of the treatment and service programs that they enter as part of the <u>gun court</u> . Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of youth to enter at least one service or treatment through the <u>gun court</u> .	<p>a. Number of youth to successfully complete their treatment/service requirements</p> <p>b. Number of youth enrolled in treatment/service</p> <p>c. Percent (a/b)</p>

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7	I-T OC		20. Number and percent of youth to successfully complete their <u>gun court</u> requirements	Increase accountability	Measure of program quality based on the idea that well-operated <u>gun courts</u> with appropriate resources will have higher rates of completion than would poor-quality programs. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> . Report the raw number of youth that successfully complete all of their <u>gun court</u> requirements (service, treatment, and legal). Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of youth to enroll in the <u>gun court</u> . Enrollment includes things like signing a participation agreement, assignment of a <u>gun court</u> case specialist, or appearing before a <u>gun court</u> judge.	a. Number of youth to successfully complete their <u>gun court</u> requirements b. Number of youth to exit the <u>gun court</u> c. Percent (a/b)
7	I-T OC		21. Cost savings per case	Increase system efficiency	Measure of program efficiency. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> . Report the average cost in dollars to adjudicate a youth through the <u>gun court</u> subtracted from the average cost for adjudication of equivalent cases by the regular court.	a. Average cost per <u>gun court</u> case b. Average cost per equivalent non- <u>gun court</u> case c. Cost savings (b-a)
7	I-T OC		22. Number and percent of court appearances missed by <u>gun court</u> participants	Increase accountability	Measure of youth accountability. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> . Report the raw number of court appearances missed by <u>gun court</u> participants. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of court appearances scheduled.	a. Number of missed court appearances b. Number of appointments c. Percent (a/b)
7	I-T OC		23. Number and percent of <u>gun court</u> participants for whom a <u>bench warrant</u> is issued	Reduce delinquency	Measure of system accountability. Appropriate for any <u>gun court</u> . Report the raw number of <u>gun court</u> participants to be issued a <u>bench warrant</u> . Percent is the raw number divided by the number of <u>gun court</u> participants enrolled during any part of the reporting period.	a. Number of participants issued a <u>bench warrant</u> : b. Number of participants c. Percent (a/b)
7	L-T OC		Number and percent of program youth who reoffend	Reduce delinquency	The number and percent of program youth who were rearrested or seen at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.	a. Number of youth with a new offense b. Number of youth in program c. Percent (a/b)

JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANTS PERFORMANCE MEASURE KEY

Short Term: Occurs during or by the end of the program.
 Intermediate term: Occurs once program enters maintenance phase (applies only to system improvement programs)
 Long Term: Occurs 6 months to 1 year after program completion/or program enters maintenance phase.

Bold: Mandatory measure.
Bold*: Mandatory for direct service programs only.
Bold:** Mandatory for system change programs only.

OP: Output
 S-T OC: Short-Term Outcome
 I-T OC: Intermediate-Term Outcome
 L-T OC: Long-Term Outcome